

Course : Algebra 3
Chapter 1 : Determinants of matrices

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Tutorial series 1

Exercise 0.1 Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 6 \\ a & 4 & 0 \\ b & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, and $C = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix}$.

1. Give the values of a, b under which A is a symmetric (or an upper triangular) matrix.
2. Under what conditions can we say that C is a diagonal matrix.
3. Find B^T .
4. Compute $|B|$, is it possible to determine B^{-1} ?

Exercise 0.2 Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Compute $|A|$, what can we deduce?

Exercise 0.3 Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & \alpha \\ \alpha - 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Try to get the value of α in the case where A is singular.

Exercise 0.4 Consider

$$\begin{array}{ll} 2x + y + 3z = 3, & 3x + 2y + 9z = 4, \\ 4x + 5y + 7z = 0, & 8x + z = 2, \\ y + 8z = 2 & 7x + 5y + 4z = 1 \end{array}$$

1. Rewrite the above systems in the form $AX = B$.
2. By using Cramer's rule, determine the solutions of these systems.

Exercise 0.5 Consider

$$\begin{array}{ll} 5x + y = 5, & x + 2y + 4z = 1, \\ 3x + 4y = 6, & 7x + 5y + 3z = 3, \\ & 9x + 7y + z = 4 \end{array}$$

1. Rewrite these systems in the form $AX = B$.
2. In each case, check that A is invertible and give the inverse of A .
3. By using matrix inversion method, find the solutions of these systems.

Exercise 0.6 *A is $n \times n$ matrix.*

1. *Prove that $B^2 = -B$, where $B = A - I$ and $A^2 = A$.*
2. *Prove that $B^2 = 6B$, where $B = 3(A + I)$ and $A^2 = I$.*

Exercise 0.7 *A and B are of the same order.*

1. *Prove that, in the case where $|A| \neq 0$,*

$$(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T.$$

2. *Prove that, in the case where $|A| \neq 0$ and $|B| \neq 0$,*

$$|AB| \neq 0,$$

and

$$(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}.$$